

Departmental Regulations

REGULATIONS RESPECTING COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

Extracted from the Departmental Circular.

113. THE County Board of Examiners for each county or group of counties shall set apart at least one Public School as a Model School for the professional training of Third Class Teachers, subject to the approval of the Education Department.

114. In order to entitle a Public School to be ranked and used for Model School purposes, the following conditions must be complied with :

(1) The Principal must hold a First Class Provincial Certificate, and have at least three years' experience as a Public School teacher.

(2) There must be at least three assistants holding Second Class Provincial Certificates.

(3) The equipment of the school must be equal to that required by the regulations for the Fourth Class of a Public School.

(4) A room for Model School purposes, in addition to the accommodation required for the Public School, must be provided, either in the same building or elsewhere.

(5) An assistant must be employed to relieve the Principal of Public School work during at least half the day while the Model School is in session.

115. The teachers in training shall attend regularly and punctually during the whole Model School term, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the chairman of the County Board of Examiners.

116. The Principal shall report at the close of the session the status of each teacher in training, as shown by the daily register.

117. The teachers in training shall be subjected to an examination in practical teaching at the close of the session, and also to a written examination on papers prepared by the Department.

118. In any county where there are two or more Model Schools the County Board shall distribute the students equally among the different schools, and in cases where there may be a deficiency of room in any Model School to accommodate all the students, the County Board may give the preference of admission to such as have gained the highest number of marks at the non-professional examination.

119. Boards of Trustees may impose a fee of not more than five dollars on each teacher in training, and in addition thereto the County Board of Examiners may impose a fee not exceeding two dollars per student as an examination fee, in lieu of the amount chargeable against the county for conducting the professional examination.

120. There shall be one session of thirteen weeks in each Model School during the year, beginning on the second Tuesday in September.

121. Each Model School shall be visited at least once during the session by the Departmental Inspector.

COURSE OF STUDY.

122. The course of Study in County Model Schools shall embrace the following :

(1) *Principles of Education.*—School organization, management, discipline, methods of instruction, and practice in teaching.

(2) *Practical Teaching.*—Such practice in teaching as will cultivate correct methods of presenting subjects to a class and develop the art of school government.

(3) *Physiology and Hygiene.*—(a) Laws of health, temperance, cleanliness, hours for study, rest, recreation, and sleep. (b) Heating and ventilation of the schoolroom. (c) Functions of the brain, eye, stomach, heart and lungs.

(4) *Music, Drawing and Calisthenics,* as prescribed for the Fourth Class in Public Schools.

(5) *Review of Non-Professional Work.*—A review of the principal subjects in the Public School curriculum, such as composition, grammar, arithmetic and literature.

(6) *School Law.*—A knowledge of school law, so far as it relates to the duties of teachers and pupils.

TEXT BOOKS.

123. Every teacher in training shall supply himself with the following text-books : 1. A complete set of all the text-books prescribed for use in the first four classes of a Public School. 2. Baldwin's Art of School Management. 3. Oscar Browning's Educational Theories.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

124. At the close of the term an examination shall be held by the County Board of Examiners, who shall also determine the minimum marks of each candidate, subject to an appeal to the Education Department. The results of this examination, together with the report of the Principal, will determine the final standing of each student. Although music and drill are optional, the Board of Examiners shall see that due credit is given for attainments in these subjects. The final examination shall be conducted on the following subjects :

	Marks.
Education (theory)	100
Education (methods)	100
Practical Teaching	100
Physiology and Hygiene	100
School Law and Regulations	50
Drawing	50
Music (optional)	50
Drill and Calisthenics (optional)	50

The Department will not submit a paper in drawing. A candidate will get his standing from the inspection of his drawing books by the Board of Examiners at the final examination.

SCHOOL TERM.

The County Model School term for 1885 begins on Tuesday, September 8th. The Syllabus of Lectures for 1884 contains all needful details as to organization and management.

The following is an extract from the New Regulations respecting the duties of Inspectors :

REGULATION 51.

It shall be the duty of every County Inspector :
16. To visit the County Model School at least twice in each term. It is very desirable that the Inspector should be present at the opening of the Model School, and assist the Principal in its organization. He should also visit the school at least once during the term, and by his presence and counsel encourage the teachers in training in the pursuit of their studies.

ALEXANDER MARLING, *Secretary.*

Education Department,

Toronto, 21st August, 1885.

Examination Papers.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

QUESTIONS SET AT THE EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, KENSINGTON, MAY, 1885.

Examiner—W. T. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.

FIRST STAGE OR ELEMENTARY EXAMINATION.

1. Refer the plant placed before you to its natural order, giving your reasons for doing so, and describe it fully, taking its organs (when present) in the following order :

Stem.	Calyx.	Ovary.
Leaves.	Corolla.	Fruit.
Bracts.	Stamens.	Seeds.

2. What are the distinctive characters of a root? How does it branch and increase in size? What is its use?

3. In what respect does the flower head of a Daisy resemble a flower? Show that it is really an inflorescence.

4. Why does a branch when removed from a plant begin to flag? How may this be prevented?

5. Plants both absorb and give out carbon dioxide. State precisely the circumstances upon which each process depends.

6. Describe the structure of the flower of a *Salvia*, and point out in what way it is modified for purposes of cross-fertilization.

7. What is a rhizome and how does it differ from a root? Explain the mode of annual growth in length of the rhizome of Solomon's Seal.

8. What are the distinctive peculiarities of the kind of fruit known as a berry, and give examples? How does a drupe differ from a berry?

9. Give an exact account of the structure of a seed of a Bean and of its behavior in germination.

10. Give an account of the action of a tendril.

11. Give your reasons for believing that a stamen and a carpel are each modified forms of a leaf.

12. Give an account of the two kinds of flowers borne by the Violet, and explain the use of each.

SECOND STAGE OR ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

1. Refer the plant placed before you to its natural order, giving your reasons for doing so, and describe it fully, taking its organs (which present) in the following order :

Stem.	Calyx.	Ovary.
Leaves.	Corolla.	Fruit.
Bracts.	Stamens.	Seeds.

2. Describe, with diagrams, the longitudinal course of the fibrovascular bundles in the stem of a dicotyledonous plant.

3. A plant is grown under a bell-glass colored orange-red. How will its behavior differ from one grown under ordinary conditions?

4. In what respects does a seed differ from an ovule? What is meant by an albuminous seed? What are perisperm and endosperm? Illustrate your answer by examples.

5. A vine will bleed freely if its stem be cut in the month of April, but no bleeding will take place if it be cut in July. Explain this.

6. The growing point of a flowering plant is at first composed of cells of nearly similar size and form : what changes in shape and arrangement do the cells undergo as they gradually assume the adult condition?

7. Green leaves exposed to sunlight soon assume a brighter color than they have when in the shade. Explain the cause of this.

8. What is meant by a parasitic plant? Give an account of any examples which are found in the British Isles.

9. Give a brief account of the structural peculiarities of the *coniferae*, and point out in what respects they differ from other flowering plants.

10. Give an account of the order *corylaceae*, mentioning its distinctive peculiarities and its best known representatives.